

The Primitive Republican.

F. G. BALDWIN,

"Error may be safely tolerated, when Truth is left free to combat it."—JEFFERSON

Editor & Proprietor.

OLD SERIES, VOL. IX NO. 48.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1851.

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Professional Cards published at \$10.00 per month.

Advertisements for the year contracted for at a liberal discount.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be paid for, in order to insure attention.

JOHN PRINTING.

Of all kinds NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed.

BLANKS.

For Sheriffs, Magistrates, Constables, Clerks, &c. furnished at shortest notice, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a copy according to quality.

SOCIETIES IN LOWENDES COUNTY.

MASONIC.

Colony Lodge, No. 5.

S. S. Franklin, W. M. | N. E. Goodwin, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, on the 1st Friday of each month.

Lowlands Lodge, No. 114.

A. W. Lupton, W. M. | O. T. Keeler, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, on the 3rd Friday of each month.

Darkey Lodge, No. 144.

Scott Thompson, W. M. | Richardson, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, on the 3rd Saturday of each month.

Colony Lodge, No. 4.

C. H. Allen, H. P. | N. E. Goodwin, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, on the 1st Monday after 1st Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F.

Colony Lodge, No. 5.

Wm. Spillman, N. G. | Josiah Stallings, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, every Saturday night.

McKendree Lodge, No. 32.

E. C. Eggleston, N. G. | John A. Timberlake, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, every Monday night.

Putnam Lodge, No. 28.

M. R. Glenn, N. G. | W. Downing, Sec'y.

Meets at Barrow, every Friday night.

Tomorrow Evening, No. 6.

Thomas H. Williams, C. P. | John K. Peirce, Sec'y.

Meets at Columbus, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month.

S. O. F.

Colony Division, No. 9, Sons of Temperance.

The stated meetings of this Division are held at Temperance Hall at Columbus, every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HEINRY, STODDART & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Clothing, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Corner Court and Water Streets, MOBILE, ALA.

J. W. HEINRY, ALEX. STODDART, JAMES TAIT.

We would respectfully call the attention of

Planters, Traders and citizens generally, to our

Very Extensive Stock of the above articles,

which have been selected with the greatest care

as regards material and workmanship, especially

for this market.

We are at all times prepared to furnish to the

Trade, every style of Goods in our line, at satis-

factory prices, and would respectfully solicit or-

ders.

Oct. 3rd, 1850. 24—6m.

DRY GOODS.

HEINRY & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Do-

mestic Dry Goods.

Corner Court and Water Streets, MOBILE.

Are constantly receiving by Foreign Arrivals

and from the best manufacturers in the country

New and Seasonable GOODS adapted to the

Southern trade, to which they invite the attention

of Wholesalers and Retail Purchasers.

PLANTATION GOODS.

In great variety: Blankets, Kettles, Linens,

Omburgs, Brown Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached

and Striped Domestic, Denims, Cottonades,

Twines, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Bed Tick-

ings, Checks, &c.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Oct. 3, 1850. 24—6m.

S. B. ALLEN, J. O. BANKS, Tuscumbia, Mobile.

ALLEN & BANKS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MOBILE, ALA.

Liberal advances will be made on Cotton con-

signed to their care.

April 1851. 4—m.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

THE undersigned have

respectfully invite the

citizens of Columbus and the surrounding

country to their large and handsome stock of Goods,

just received, and now opening, consisting of

Fancy and Simple Dry Goods of every style and

variety: Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

comprising all the new styles, for Ladies, Gen-

tleman and Children; Hardware, Nails, Iron,

Cutlery, Window Glass, Trunk Chains, &c. &c.

Saddles, Brilles, Martingales, &c. Crockery, Glass

Ware and Willow Ware, and all other articles

usually kept in this line.

In addition to which we have just received

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF

SPRING GOODS,

consisting of Grenadine Tissues, Columbians, Ori-

ental, Balustrades, French Jaconets, Barages, Al-

lombi Checks, Plain Silk Tissues, Organdies, Eng-

lures and French Laces, French Lawns, French

Muslins, Bayaderes, Embroidered Muslins, &c. &c.

Also, we are prepared to receive some 5000

pair of RIBBONS and we invite our friends to

call and examine.

All of which we will sell on as good terms

as the cash, and on credit, as can be

bought of any other house in the city of Mobile.

COYARD, HUBBARD, & MILLERS.

Feb'y 27, 1851. 15—5m.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.

A most beautiful and valuable Preparation for

the cure of Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough,

all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. This is

new compound, and is placed in the only

one of the greatest preparations of the age for

the cure of the Throat, and is superior to any

preparation.

JAMES HARRIS.

Feb'y 27, 1851. 15—5m.

To the citizens of those counties in the states of Mississippi and Alabama, interested in the construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The undersigned were appointed a committee, at a public meeting held in Columbus, on the 20th inst., to address you on the propriety of appointing delegates to attend a Convention to be held in the town of Columbus on Monday the 24th day of November next, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the best and most efficient means of promoting the speedy construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. We perform this duty the more readily, because in common with many of our fellow citizens, we participate in the general interest felt in the success of the enterprise, and in the opinion that it must greatly advance the prosperity of our State.

It is within the recollection of most of us, that only a few years since the eastern portion of Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico to the Tennessee line, (embracing one of the most fertile regions in the United States, and well adapted by climate and soil for the production of a greater variety of articles used in civilized life, than is usually found in the same extent of Territory,) was a vast forest, inhabited alone by savages. In less than 20 years, this favored region has assumed a different appearance. Civilization has taken the place of barbarism—counties have been formed and organized—towns built up and incorporated—churches and academies for the diffusion of moral and intellectual light, have taken the place of the Indian wigwam—forests have been razed, and now broad spreading fields, teeming with the luxuries and comforts of life supply their place. Under the benign influence of agriculture, the eastern portion of the State, hitherto powerful in its resources, but dormant, seems to have been aroused, like a mighty giant from sleep, and from its Cornucopia has scattered blessings upon its inhabitants. How has this mighty change been produced in this almost incredible short space of time? We answer, by individual effort, energy and enterprise. This tide of emigration which poured into this section of the country from the old States, brought with it an energy, which brooked no obstacle, and was willing to incur any privation. What could not this same energy and enterprise accomplish, if, instead of being exerted for individual benefit alone, it should be thrown into combined action for the public good? The eastern portion of Mississippi comprises within itself agricultural advantages, which are seldom equalled rarely, if ever surpassed, and yet in a great degree, rendered unavailable through want of a speedy and constant communication with the commercial world. In consequence of the want of facilities of transportation, the products of labor in eastern Mississippi are locked up the greater portion of the year, thereby causing to all classes of community, whether agricultural, commercial or mechanical, losses and inconveniences, too tedious to enumerate, but which the least reflection must suggest to every mind. A few years since a company of gentlemen in Mobile conceived the plan of obviating this difficulty, by constructing a Railroad from that city to the Ohio river, the main trunk passing through the heart of eastern Mississippi, thus linking us, with the extremes of our common country, the sea board on the South and the lake on the North; furnishing us facilities for a speedy and constant exchange of our productions with the productions of the Northern and North-western States and opening for us Southwardly an avenue for an interchange of labor with the nations of the earth. Who can fully estimate the advantages of such communication? Its beneficial influence would be felt in all the ramifications of society, from the wealthy capitalist to the day laborer, who looks not beyond a scanty support. At first the plan conceived and suggested by these gentlemen, shared the fate of all great public undertakings—opposition on the one hand and apathy on the other. The human mind, being too little accustomed to appreciate the vast power of combined, concentrated action, doubts were expressed and difficulties suggested, of ultimate success.

These gentlemen however not discouraged by the opposition and doubts which met them on every hand, steadily pursuing their purpose, and gaining gradually upon the public confidence, may be said at this time to have placed the success of their cherished undertaking beyond doubt or cavil. We consider the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to have passed its crisis. The only question now involved in its construction, being a mere matter of time; whether it will require years to complete the same, owing to the backwardness in supplying means by those more immediately interested in its construction, or whether, by united and concentrated effort of all the same shall be accomplished in a few years?

We are informed by an address recently published by the President of said road, that thirty-three miles will be completed and ready for the cars in a few months, and that the route has been located and is now ready for contracts as far as the North-eastern line of Chickasaw county in this State. We are also informed that arrangements have already been made, or rendered so certain as to admit of no doubt, for acquiring the means of continuing the construction, as far as the southern boundary of Kemper county. That a subscription of stock in those counties north of the Kemper line and as far as the road

had been located, had already been effected to the following extent, to-wit:

In Kemper county	\$173,000
Sumter do (donation)	14,000
Noxubee do	281,000
do do prop. for work to be paid in stock	45,000
Lowndes do	40,000
Oktibbeha do	75,000
Monroe do in work	120,500
do do in cash	15,000
Chickasaw do in work	70,000
do do in cash	15,000
Total subscribed to 25th Aug. north of Lauderdale county	\$848,500

Leaving a deficit of a little over \$200,000, according to the estimates necessary for the construction of the road as far as located. It is confidently believed that sum will be raised in the counties above mentioned, and the greater portion of it, in the county of Lowndes which by her hitherto meagre subscription for stock has failed to manifest that practical illustration of her interest in this enterprise which is so desirable. The location of the road will be made through Pontotoc, Hattiesburg and Tishamingo counties to the Tennessee line, so soon as the necessary surveys, &c., can be made, thereby giving those counties and others contiguous both in this State and Alabama an interest in the contemplated convention to be held in Columbus on the 24th of next month.

No Railroad of any considerable extent in the southern States (or we might add) the North either, so far as we are informed, and we have paid some attention to this subject, has been constructed, even upon the most expensive scale, without yielding full remuneration by way of dividends upon stock, to every stockholder, to say nothing of the great and almost incalculable benefits to the country through which they pass, by increasing the value of real estate—economizing time in transportation and travel, and furnishing a market for all surplus productions from the least even to the most important article.

By way of illustrating the utility of this road we would ask, what would be the value of labor and real estate in this section without the advantages derived, from the very precarious navigation of the Tombigbee and Warrior rivers, and taking into consideration the fertility of our soil, the salubrity of our climate and the character of our productions, we may ask, what would it not be worth, with such a stream as the Mississippi river passing centrally through it. Nature has denied us this advantage, but our own enterprise may supply us with a better substitute. The old States manifest their preference for Railroads, by constructing them along the banks of some of their best navigable rivers, and experience proves them profitable. Fifteen years ago the State of Georgia commenced the construction of Railroads both by individual and State enterprise, and such was found to be the public and private benefit derived from them, that no obstacle seemed to impede their progress—mountains were cut through, many parts of them of solid granite—valleys were filled up—difficult streams bridged, at the most enormous expenditures, and up to this time that State has completed about one thousand miles of Railroad. If then, roads could be built under such disadvantages and found to be so profitable to the stockholders as they have proved to be, how much greater must be the profits of the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio road. Here we have no mountains to cross, on the contrary we have almost a level country the whole route. In addition to this, the Congress of the United States has donated to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, as trustees for the company, and to be used alone for the construction of said road, a quantity of the public lands, which at the enhanced price it will bring after the completion of the road, will nearly pay half the expense of its construction. That land has already been located and amounts to one million two hundred thousand acres, which hypothecated at the low price of \$2.50 per acre, would enable the company to raise three millions of dollars to purchase the iron and machinery of the road, and when completed the enhanced value of the land would upon sale, do doubt realize the price per acre, of hypothecation, thereby leaving the stockholders in the possession of one of the most valuable and productive Railroads in the United States, constructed so far as they are concerned, at half the usual cost.

In the meeting of the citizens of this country on the 20th inst., there were two objects specially contemplated in the call of a Railroad convention:

First. It was believed, that by an interchange of feeling and sentiment between the citizens of the various counties interested in the Road, more vigorous efforts may be produced toward the speedy construction of it.

And Secondly, it was deemed important at this particular juncture, to give as far as possible, proper direction to public opinion, as to the character of legislation which will be necessary in the disposition of the land donated by Congress to aid in the construction of the road.

In reference to the first object of the convention, it is only necessary for us to remark, that too much indifference has existed in this State in regard to this great enterprise. While many of our citizens, seeing the vast importance of this road both to themselves and the State, have gone forward with their means and influence advancing its progress, a serious barrier has been put in the way of the people. It cannot for a moment be supposed that a few individuals can accomplish

so great an undertaking. However much they may desire the success of the project, they will be doomed to witness its failure, without a co-operation of all.

It is confidently hoped that the action of the convention will have this desired effect and will induce all interested, to co-operate, to the extent of their ability. And it is expected that the effect will not only be felt in this State, but will have a tendency to create a spirit of enterprise in those States north of us, through which the road will pass. Those States are looking with anxiety to the course pursued here in relation to the matter.

Prompt action on our part will beget a corresponding action upon theirs, and in this particular the progress of the road will be greatly accelerated.

In reference to the second object of the convention we would remark, that the fate of the road will be materially affected by the character of legislation adopted by our State in relation to the disposition of the land granted by Congress. By the act of Congress granting land for the construction of the road, the legal title, has been vested in the State, for the express and sole purpose of aiding in its construction. It will be necessary for some confidence to be extended to the company by the State in permitting them to appropriate said lands in such manner as they may deem the best interest of the road demands.

Any legislation which may tend to cramp the company in the free use of the land ceded by Congress may not only greatly impede the construction of the road, but ultimately defeat the object had in view by the cession. It therefore becomes very important that a proper direction be given to public sentiment on this subject before irreparable injury be done the road, by injudicious legislation.

In connection with this, we would also respectfully submit to the consideration of the people, whether an effort should not be made to induce the State of Mississippi at its next session to take stock in the road. The eastern portion of our State has paid and continues to pay its fair proportion of taxes, and a part of this revenue cannot be better applied than in furnishing facilities to this section. The benefit to eastern Mississippi would be incalculable and involves no sacrifice from any other portion; for the whole State would derive equal benefit with other stockholders from the profits of the road; and the enhanced value of real estate, caused by the construction of the road, would proportionally increase the amount of taxation.

Many other considerations, individual and national, might be adduced in favor of a speedy construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but as all these subjects will be brought to the special attention of the convention and through it to the consideration of the people, we close this address by urging the people of this State and Alabama to send delegates to the convention to be held in this place on Monday the 24th day of November next.

GEO. R. CLAYTON, JAS. WHITEFIELD, WILLIAM BURT, WM. W. TOPP, Committee.

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 25th, 1851.

Kossuth.

The London Daily News, received by the last steamer, has the following article:

The most striking feature in Kossuth's political life is the smallness of the means employed by him, and his wonderful success. He had but his pen and tongue in the midst of a country of which he no means the whole population sympathized with his ideas of Magyar independence. Like O'Connell, he found the oppression of his country heavy, and when none entertained hope but himself, he undertook the task, devoted himself with the resolve never to flinch from it. O'Connell, however, had a fair field to maneuver in. Whilst the Austrians were able to gag Kossuth's tongue in public, and prohibit the press from spreading the productions of his pen, O'Connell had all the aids of publicity, and all the advantages of association. The Irish patriot was emboldened by the degree of freedom, and the rights already granted to his country to assume the offensive, and to conquer the rest. Kossuth contented himself for the most part, with remaining on the defensive, and could he have upheld the constitutional monarchy, would have decided not to advance or to transgress the bounds of a not very liberal law and constitution.

But the Austrian Cabinet, under Metternich, was not content with leaving Hungary as it was. Its constant effort was to sap the independence of Hungary, nullify its representative system, and centralize its administration. Schwarzenberg himself has done nothing more audacious than was attempted by the old Austrian Government, when it sought to replace the local authority of the Hungarian *comitats* by a prefect, such as the French Emperor or the Russian Czar might appoint.

Against this Kossuth struggled, with the inveteracy and pertinacity of O'Connell. And when Austria sought to manage the *comitats*, or electoral districts, by preventing the debates of the Diet from being published, and at the same time preventing the press from appearing, Kossuth immediately undertook to inform each *comitat* of what was passing by means of his pen, and without the public intervention of the press.

It has been the aim of Austria, and of the allies whom it has inspired, to represent Kossuth as a leader of mere democracy, as a republican of the French school. Never was there a more unfounded charge. The struggle in Hungary was for constitutional government against absolutism; for a constitution with a King of the House of Hapsburg, if possible, but prepared to reject even the hereditary House of Hapsburg, if it refused to abolish the liberties and the Diet of Hungary. Constitutionalists are surely free to be

Republicans in countries where monarchy insists on being absolutism.

When the House of Hapsburg, however, or the ministry, who represent it, resolved to have the restoration of the monarchy, not with a constitution, as they might have done, and in the support of which they might have made ample use of Kossuth and of Hungary—when they resolved on a recovery of absolute power by military violence, then indeed Kossuth must shrink from meeting the arms of the Austrian empire by the arms of the Magyars. What hardihood it required to take that step, what eloquence to precipitate the national mind into the struggle, what skill to organize military resistance, as well as financial means of supporting it, passes the bounds of an article to show. Suffice it that the armies of Austria, led by a veteran general, were first baffled and then defeated, and driven back to the gates of Vienna in a single campaign.

The intervention of Russia, with an army of 180,000 men, in support of the recruited forces of Austria, reversed the chance of war in the second campaign. And yet, even at the head of 180,000 men, the Czar had recourse to bribery and intrigue, literally buying the general to whom Kossuth had confided the chief army of Hungary, into most manifest acts of treachery and surrender. It is no shame to have succumbed under such fearful odds, and under the united absolutism of Europe. Nor can the succumbing be even said to be final, in the face of the grand experiment, so manfully proved, that Hungary was more than a match for Austria, and in single-handed fight had beaten and disgraced the Austrian armies.

Never in any country did a champion of freedom display greater talents, greater consistency, greater courage and perseverance, than Louis Kossuth. Never did any work greater wonders; never, in sinking under the most powerful league that ever was formed of tyranny, did man have such elements of resistance behind him, ready to rise up for the old cause at the first conjuncture. With their conquest the Austrians have been able to do nothing. They cannot govern Hungary, cannot pacify it. The richest province in the Austrian empire, it does not now pay the expense of keeping it. So stubbornly inimical to Austria remains the population, that they have even ceased to consume tobacco and other excisable articles, lest they should contribute revenue to their oppressors. No wonder that the court of Vienna trembles at the liberation, and at the very name of Kossuth.

Another cause of enhancement to the reputation of Kossuth is, that in an age of revolution he stands unrivalled for all the qualities that distinguish a man in the trying politics that Germany has gone through a political crisis, which stirred its population from their depths. Yet Germany has not produced a statesman, an soldier, or even a democrat of mark. She is as barren of individual capacity or eminence as France. In fact, if we regard the continent of Europe, we cannot discern one single star in its firmament save the solitary one of Kossuth.

Cotton Picking.

We the undersigned having witnessed the picking at Desha Place, the plantation of Col. J. W. Clay, feel fully satisfied that the weights annexed to each hand, are correct and were picked by said hands—commenced picking at 10 minutes past 5 A.M., and finished at 10 minutes past 6 P.M.

C. FLETCHER, J. J. BAUGH, JAS. H. MOORE, N. H. TERRY, R. H. DOWGLASS, JAS. A. SNYDER, JOHN M. JONES, Jr.

Return of cotton picked upon Desha Place, Arkansas river, (Col. J. W. Clay), on the 10th day of October, 1851, by 34 hands.

Andrew,	1,189	Ben,	984
Dicks,	918	Dick, M.,	1,098
Dick, G.,	820	Wallace,	1,058
David,	688	Jim,	1,036
Gold,	746	George,	852
Harry,	964	Joe, Q.,	818
Isaac,	868	Ike,	774
Joe, D.,	771	Alex.,	804
Nelus,	716	Cicero,	904
Rip,	1,182	Newton, age 12	832
Henry, age 14	758	Dob,	718
Hamish,	814	Donald, nursing	718
Caroline, nurs.	784	Kate, do	768
William,	1,046	Sophia, do	784
Lafayette,	880	Tom,	676
Betsy,	827	Anne, age 15	852
Maria, age 15	834	John,	710
	14,798		14,552
			14,798
	34 29,350		29,350
		863 1/2 lbs. to the hand.	
		Vicksburg Whig.	

We regret that we had not the pleasure of meeting with Mrs. Prevett, of the Yazoo City Whig, during her stay in our city. In common with all other good friends of the Union, we were anxious to pay our personal respects to a lady who has rendered such signal and efficient service to the cause in which she is engaged, but we were unfortunately not finding her in when we called to see her.

We, however, hope to meet her at no distant day, and have an opportunity of testifying our regard, and making the *amende* for our recent negligence. It gives us much pleasure to learn that her visit to the great Mass meeting at Jackson was rendered very agreeable to her, and that all there assembled joined in giving evidence of their high appreciation of her service and usefulness. It is not often that members of the gentler sex and if necessary to engage in political strife, but whenever it becomes so, and they prove themselves, as in the case of